SUMMER-TIDE.

With a lazy, humming, droning sound,

And they guther all the sweetness Of the summer-day's completeness

Vhere the fields with clover-bloss

There are fleecy clouds above me soaring

high, Light and lazily across the azure sky;

There are shadows shifting lighty, As the sunbeams follow brightly,

ind the day in peaceful beauty, pass

And a silvery sound of soothing melody From within the grand old forest comes

to me;
The the thy brooklet gliding Beneath the trees, half hiding,

tones swell;

While it ripples forth its song of glee.

And when the day is done the distan

Ringeth out, while echoes soft the swee

Till the stars, their bright watch keep-

From the shadowy skies are peeping,

ITALY.

THE TOUR FROM NICE TO TRIESTE-SIGHTS

BETWEEN MILAN AND VENICE-BRESCA

AND LAKE GARDA-THE BATTLE-FIELD

OF SOLFERING-VERONA AND THE GREAT

BOMAN AMPHITHEATRE-THE BRIDGE

OF ARCOLE-PADUA-VERICE-THE

Correspondence to the Chicago Tribuno

VENICE, June 1, 1874.

LAS AND GONDOLIERS—ST. MARE'S.

American tourists usually enter It-aly through Nice, in France, and of-

ten leave it via, Trieste, in Anstria.

The first Italian city seen is the flourishing commercial scaport of

Genoa, on the Mediterranean, and

the last, is venerable Venice, on the

Adriatic. This is the entree and sor-

tic of Italy I selected—penetrating as far south as the Bay of Naples; thence northward, via. Rome and

Florence, in Central Italy, to Bo-

via. Modena, Parma and Alessan-

dria, up to Turin, near Mt. Cenis;

Milan, Bergamo, Brescia, Lake Gar-

In going south from Genoa, the

traveler passes through the new na-

val station of Sestria, sees the Lean-

ing Tower at Pisa, the large sea-port

of Leghorn, the picture gallery at

Siena-all before reaching Rome,

A stoppage of a day at each of these

By adopting the route I have named

"DO THEM."

places is sufficient to

ic to Trieste.

And gentle silence comes with us to dwell. Harper's Weekly.

Independent in all things.

\$2 in Advance.

ASHTABULA, OHIO, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1874.

Whole Number 1280.

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DENTISTS.

JEWELERS.

CABINET WARE.

JOHN DUCKO, Manufacturer of, and

7. S. BRACH, Manufacturer and Dealer in FirstOlass Furnitrue. Also, General Underta-ker, 1123

FOUNDRIES. TINKER, & SPERRY Manufacturers of

ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS.

SPERM MAN & WALL, Attorneys and Coun-sciors at Law, Ashtabula, O., will practice is the Courts of Ashtabula, Lake and Geanga. Lama S. Sherman, Theodorn Hall.

EDWARD H. FITCH, Attorney and Co

I. O. FISHER, Justice of the Peace and Agent for the Hartford, Sun, & Franklin Fire Insurance Companies. Office over J. P. Rob erison's Store, Main St. Ashtabula, O. 111

CHARLES BOOTH, Attorney and Com-sellor at Law, Ashtabula, Ohio. 199

CROSSY & WETHER WAX, dealers in Stoves, Tin-Ware, Hollow-Ware, Sholf Hard ware, Glass-Ware, Lamps and Lamp-Trim

Also, a full stock of Paints, oils, Varnishe Brushes, &c. 12

GEORGE C. HUBBARD, Dealer in Hard

ware, Iron, Steel and Nalls, Stoves, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper and Zinc, and manufac-turer of Tin Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Fisk's Block Ashtabala, Ohio. 1095

PHYSICIANS.

H. H. BARTLETT, H. D. Homepath

DE. O. S MARTIN, Homopathic Physician and Surgeon, respectfully asks a share of the patronage of Ashtabula and vicinity. Office and residence in Smith's new block, Centre Scott.

OR. E. L. KING, Physician and Surgeon office over Hendry & King's store, residence near St. Feter's Church, Achtabula. O Shi

Desier inFurniture of the best descriptions, and overy variety. Also General Undertaker, and Manufacturer of Coffins to order. Main street, North of South Public Square, Ashtabula.

491

geon, will practice within forty miles of Jefferson.

florses left at my own stable, will be well cared
for. Charges reasonable.

Jefferson, June 12th, 1874.

12701 logua, in the Po valley; thence around the south side of that valley, ASSPRADULA. YOUNGSTOWN & PITTSBURGH BAILBOAD. side thereof, via. Vereilla, Novara, CONDENSED TIME TABLE-May 1, 1874. BUNNING SOUTH. BUNNING NORTH STATIONS. da, Verona and Padua, to Venice; thence by steamer across the Adriat-PISE HOUSE, Ashtabula, Ohio, A. Field, Proprietor. An Omnibus running to and from every train of care. Also, a good livery-stable kept in connection with this house, to convey passengers to any point. Ashtabula.
Munson Hill.
Austingburg.
Eagleville.
Rock Creek. P. E. HALL, Dentist, Ashtabula, O. Office Center street, between Main and W. T. WALLACE, B. D. S. Ashtabula, O. is prepared to attend to all operations in his pro-fession. He makes a speciality of "Oral Spr-gery" and saving the natural teeth. Office and residence on Elm st., former residence of Maj, Hubbard. all trains daily, except Sunday. GEO. W. DICKINSON, Jeweler. Repairt of all kinds of Wathces, Clocks and Jewel Store in Ashtabula House Block, Ashtabula, will run a follows: J. S. ABBOTT, Dealer in Clocks, Watches Jowelry, etc. Engraving, Mending and Re-pairing done to order. Shop on Main street,

the left hand of the traveler, and 4 00 7 05 a Oil City-West 9 10 Salem 9 15 A & G W:Cross., 6 02 9 15 A a G W Urger. 11
6 15 9 30 s Jamestown. 10 45
P. M. 9 49 Turnersville. 10 35
No. 3 9 59 Simon's Corners 10 33
Jeffer 10 16 s Andover. 10 16
son 10 25 Harber's Leon 10 07
Acc. 10 34 Dorset. 9 57
6 05 10 47 s Jefferson. 9 42 7 45
6 21 11 00 Plymouth 3 26 7 28
6 21 11 3 sakshtabula. 9 00 7 10
2 25 Plitchurgh 5 45
A M P M A M *Trains stop only on Signal. xTrains do not Stop. zTelegraph Stations. Cleveland Time. The Way Freight trains stop at Jefferson in going West, at 3, 47 P. M., and going Rest at 7.41 A. M. These trains carry passengers.

Passenger fare at the rate of 3 cents per mile; to way stations counted in even half dimes. ERIE RAIL WAY. Abstract of Time Table Adopted June 15, 1874. PULLMAN'S best Drawing-room nkirk... 5 20 " 2 50

lewark 5 00 AM 5 00 P.M. 5 00 A 3 No. 2, Special New York Express leaves Cit. 150 A. M., Sespension Bridge 7 05, Nisgara all 7 10, Suffalo 7 40, Hornelsville 10 55, Corning Hilan and Vent. ASHTABULA NATIONAL BANK,
Ashtabula, Ohio. H. FARRETT, Provi. J.
HUM. Barren, Cashter, Authorized Capital, 200.
Geo. Geo. Geo. Com. Com. Com. Com.
J. B. Choose, C. E. BRUCE, H. J. NETTLETON,
B. NELLES, WM. HUMPHARY, E. O. WARNER,
M. G. DECK, P. F. GOOD, Directors. 1204 Arrives at Eimira 12 41 P. M., Binghamion 2 42. Suangashama 3 30, Hancock 4 54, Port Jerris 7 25, Idddelown 8 16, Patterson 16 05, Newnrk 11 17, cracy City 10 42, New York 10 55. * Daily. + Meal Scations Ask for tickets by way of Eric Bailway. Sale at all the principal Ticket Offices. JRO. N. ARBOTT, Gen. Pas. Agent.

MILLINERY, ETC. MRS. E. C. RICKARD, Millinery & Dress-making. A choice lot of Millinery goods and the latest styles of Ladies and Children's Pat-terns. Shop and salterroom over Mann & Noyes' store, Center street, Ashtahuia, Ohlo. 1y1229

There's a sense of wondrons fragrance in the air; And the meadow grass is swaying— The fickle breeze obeying; and the daisies lift their white heads ev HARNESS MAKER. P. C. FORD, Manufacturer and Dealer in Sad-dies, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Wnips. &c., opposite Flak House, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1013 Phere's a twittering in the tree tops when MISCELLANEOUS. Rejoices at the morning's glorious birth, As the little birds, awaking, Their leafy nests forsaking, 197 BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE! Fly hither and fly thither in their mirth

Dealer in Water Lime, Stucco, Land Plaste Real Estate and Loan Agent. Ashtabala Depo 1209. WILLIAM HUMPHREY. EDGAR HALL, Fire and Life Insurance and BealEstate Agent, Also, Notary Public and Con-veyancer. Office over Sherman and Hall's Law Office, Ashtabula, Ohlo, GRAND RIVER INSTITUTE, at Austin burgh Ashtabula Co., Ohlo: J. Tuckerman, A M., Principal. Winter Term begins Tuesday Dec. 2d. Send for Catalogue. 11481f.

J. SUM. BLYTH, Agent for the Liverpoo London & Globe Insurance Co. Cashassets ove \$20,000,000 Gold. In the U. S. \$3,600,000. Stock holders also personally liable. 1213 SPLANESLER & MOORE, Photogra

and dealer in Pictures, Engravings, Chrome &c. having a large supply of Monidings of var-ous descriptions is prepared to frame anythin in the puttre line, at shortholice and in the heat style. Second floor of the Haftstore. Sec in the picture line, at shortnotice and in the heat style: Second floor of the Hattetore. Said door South of Bank Maxin street. 1064 LUMBER YARDS. WALTON & TALBERT, manufacter re of and dealers in all grades of Saginaw Lameet Lath, and Shingiss; also, mouldings of allied

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS. B. J. LOOMIS, Dealer in the Singer Sewing Machine, Needles, Oils, Etc., also, attach ments for all machines, over Newberry' Drug Store, Ashtabula, O.

JOB PRINTERS. JAMES REED & SON, Plain and Orname al Job Printers, and general Stationers. Specimens of Printing and prices for the same sen on application. Office corner Main and Spring streets, Ashtabula, O. 1990 NOTARY PUBLICS, ETC.

JOHN H. SHERMAN, Notary Public and Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Has-kell's Block, Main St., Ashtabula, O. 1260 CLOTHIERS.

WAITE & SILL, Wholesale and Re tail Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Furnish ing Goods Hats, Caps, +c., Ashtabula 138 PAINTERS. WH. BOSS, House, Sign and Carriage paint-ing graining and paper hanging Shop on Cen-tre street, near J. P. Robertson's store. All work warranted. Ordure left with Robertson.

DR. MORRIS CHOHN, Veterinay Sur

to the railroad track. On the righthand side spreads out a vast plain, highly cultivated, wonderfully productive, and dotted over with cities and villages, from which rise great church domes, and tall steeples, and bell-towers, some of the latter reaching up into the heavens 300 to 400 6 10 crosses some stream or river flowing

idly pass out; or the valley of a rivdeep into the rocky chain. Then first class. will come high, conical peaks, or a plain, within a short distance of the Napoleon's hard won victory at line of the track. On the shoulder of this promontory will be perched a little, old city, 500 or 1,000 feet above the plain, encircled by a brick wall, built in the time of the Crusades. The sides of the hill are terraced from bottom to top, and cov-

ered with vines, olive and orange devoted to patches of vegetables or strips of wheat.

route can be seen three or four ranges of mountains, rising higher and higher, one behind the other. My last letter gave a cursory sketch of the cities around the val-Milan and Venice to complete the circuit through a charming country. Most of the villages on the way are full of silk-works. Every family, almost, "winds silk" from the co-

arms and weapons of war manufactured. There are some iron furnaces between the walls, and 300 feet long, turned to the aggrandizement of the and gold, emblematical of the three There are blossoms in in the garden sweet most of the inhabitants slaughtered. several manuscripts of the fith cen-The French boasted that they had tury. Some of the churches have murdered 46,000 people. They were led by the "gentle Duc de Nemours" And the bees about the butter-cups fly and the celebrated Bayard, the Chev- Giotto's Chapel contains some pic alier sans peur et sans reproche. It tures of considerable celebrity. There was 200 years before Brescia recov- is enough of this old city well worered from this visit of the courtly thy of observation for a couple of Knight and the gentle Duke. In- days' sight-seeing. deed, it has hardly convalesced yet. A short distance beyond Brescia,

LAKE GARDA comes suddenly into view, which the largest lake in Italy, being 8 miles wide at the south end, which is skirted by the railroad, and 40 miles long, extending up among the Tyrol. Alps. It has been sounded to the depth of 2,000 feet and "no bottom." Its upper portions is surrounded by high, precipitous mountains; while around the lower end is an undulating plain, on which the olive and emon are much cultivated. It abounds in fish of the trout, pike, and eel species, or rather did until the introduction of trolling, which is rapidly exterminating them. The called the "Quadrilateral"-the oth- ferred, with "traps" and "luggage, ers being Verona, Mantua and Le- to the conveyance of a gondolaend of the scene of the great

BATTIE OF SOLFERINO,

which extends from the railroad station at Devenzano, on the Lake Garda, 12 miles southward, through the villages of Solferino, Cavuana and Castiglione. Solferino, perched on a high hill, overlooking the plain, was accompanied by a company of gonthe centre of the Austrian position. It can be seen from the railroad station. Victor Emanuel occupied with thence down the valley, on the north fort, the French carried the heights of them had beautiful pillared fronts. expectedly made peace at Villa-fran- chant princes, reared centuries ago. ca, Aug. 11, by the terms of which The Grand Canal was the street of Austria surrendered Lombardy and retained the Province of Venice. The ancient nobility, the aristocracy, rich merchants, and great bankers tions. Her colonial possessions from Bologna to Venice, one enjoys When Louis began the campaign he the advantage of seeing almost the declared the object to be the libera gondoler, as he swings his oar carthe advantage of seeing almost the declared the object to be the liberawhole magnificent Valley of the Po, and all the cities therein worth special observation. All the way round, for a distance of 500 miles, the en- of the Mincio," as the New York mance or history. Many of these compassing chain of mountains, Times called it, to the intense dis- stately structures are occupied ing like a giant wall, will be on gust of Count Cavour, who had induced him to undertake the camnever out of sight, but remain in full paign. Loues "weakened" before view, at a varying distance of 5 to the "Quadrilateral," though his un- shabby wooden partitions, and 15 miles; but occasionally a spur cle took all the fortresses sixty years will protrude into the plain, nearly before.

The most noted object to be seen

which contains 60,000 inhabitants, is the great Roman Amphitheatre, or Celiseum, built about A. D. 81. The interior is nearly perfect; the outer circuit was considerably damfeet. At every few miles the train crosses some stream or river flowing from the mountain across the plain into the great

CENTEAL CONDUIT,

the Po, which conveys all their contributions down the middle of the valley and discharges them, through many mouths, into the Adriatic. As many mouths, into the Adriatic. As the train flies along the plain, new views of the mountain chain are continually presenting themselves to Verona contains several other re- are translated into Italian, and unithe eye. Snow-crests appear and markable monuments of the period versally read, and, next to his comdisappear in quick succession. Great of the Cæsars-such as gates, arches, positions of the "divine Dante," are gorges, or gashes, in the side of the and columns which I have not time most admired of the productions of granite-wall, come into view and rap- to describe. The picture gallery contains many works of consideraer may be traced for a minute or two | ble merit, but it does not rank in the

After leaving Verona a few miles, bold headland, projecting into the the train passes close by the scene of THE BRIDGE OF ARCOLE.

It was here he ran so narrow an escape from losing his life. Deeming the possession of the bridge indispensable, he put himself at the head of his thrice-repulsed treops, and seizing a standard advanced through a tempest of shot, and planted it on and the Adige in the course of ages. trees; and the spaces between are the middle of the bridge; but the fire there became so violent that the granadiers faltered in the charge, and seizing the General in their arms carried him back, amidst a and save the General!" Returning follow fishing and navigation for a to the charge, they drove back the livelihood.

Austrians, and finding "le Petit CorSuch was poral" nearly drowned, extricated him from his perilous situation, with explosions of laughter, among the ice, for the first three or four centugroans of the dying. A subsequent ries, grew slowly. In 697 Anabesto, charge over the bridge swept the first Doge, or Duke, was elected; Austrians away, and won it.

MANUFACTURERS

The control of the co

fications and the excellence of the iron girders for their support. The under the shrewd policy of the Ven- ago, and from which once proudly who has long survived her entrance in the adjacent Alpine valleys, and and rises to the height, perhaps, of manufacture of arms is still carried 140 feet from the floor. The interion extensively in this city, but silk or of the vast hall is gloomy, and part of the millions of Crusaders spinning and weaving is the chief industry. The city suffered fearfully from the French invasion in 1512, are several great libraries in Padua; them thither and back—so many of saint of the vast half is gloomly, and place to the limitous of Crusaders water's edge are two great grantle and pilgrims to the Holy Land, and they furnished the shipping to bear them thither and back—so many of saint of the city. Around three when it was pillaged and burnt, and one of them has 150,000 volumes and been standing 1,000 to 1,200 years, and are "fearfully" old looking .-

Half an hours' run brings one to the long causeway across the lagoon uniting Venice with the main land. It is nearly 3 miles long, consisting of 222 low stone arches, resting on 20,000 piles, driven deep into the muddy bottom of the lake. It was built by the Austrians, and cost \$1-250,000 in this cheap labor country. As Venice had ever been poorly and scantily furnished with fresh water, this bridge was utilized to convey a supply from the neighboring Alps into the city which now, with a number of artesian wells, gives it abun dance, and adds greatly to the comforts and cleanliness of life. As soon as we reach the head of the

causeway, RENOWNED VENICE outlet of the lake is the river Min floats, as it were, into sight. Towcio, at the Fortress of Peschiera, ers, domes, pinnacles, and masts which, previous to 1866, was the loom above the white walls and red boundary between Venitia and the roofs, which emerge from the sea. Lombardy territory. Peschiera is Soon we are at the station facing the one of the four famous fortresses Grand Canal, and are quickly transguano. Before the train reaches and a long black, canal shaped boat, Peschiera it passes through the north | with a canopy over the middle to shelter the passenger from sun or rain. One rower takes his position on the deck, near the stern-another through the high arched, steel-clad bow-both standing erect, facing forward; and away we glide down THE GRAND CANAL,

lessly, in parrot-style calls out the mansion, each with its special roas hotels or boarding housestheir spacious marble halls and frescoed chambers being cut up by pervaded by an aspect of tawdry fluery and mouldy splendor. About equi-distance between the extremities of the Grand Canal, the gondoliers take especial pains to point out the palace in which

the "Italian poets." His busts and pictures are often met in Italy .-There is not only sarcasm, but truth in the observation of the Italian in regard to the English lack of appreciation of their great but disowned

Parallel with the coast, and a few miles distant, sketches for 80 miles a strip of land, which commences south of the mouths of the Po, and ends north of Venice. It was formed by the sediment and sand washed down from the Alps by the Po, Behind this natural sea wall, which is covered with vegetable-gardens and dwellings, lies Venice, which was built on a cluster of

SEVENTY TWO LITTLE MUD BANKS. farm-houses. On some parts of the that they had lost their leader, the frightened sea-birds, and there be-Such was the beginning of Venice

which next, to Rome, fills the largest space in Italian history. Venand Manin, the last of a line of sev-Thirty miles beyond the Arcole enty-two resigned his office when bridge is the ancient city of the French captured the city in 1797 the French captured the city in 1797

them as lived to return. These foolish Crusades thus built up the prosperity of Venice and made her the Queen of the Adriatic," filling her coffers with untold wealth, drawn from every part of Europe. The imense impetus then given was not lost for several subsequent centuries. The trade of the Orient continued to flow into Europe through the Venetian gateway until the sixteenth century, when it began to take other routes, and pass away from Vence never to return. Venice reached her

HIGHEST PINNACLE FOR WEALTH AND

POWER about A. D. 1520. Then was the culmination of her wonderful career. She was then the focus of the com merce between Europe and Asia.-Her population was nearly 250,000. Her annual exports were valued at \$100,000,000—an enormous sum in those days. Her clear annual profits were estimated at \$40,000,000. She sent to sea 300 ships mhnaed by eight thousand sailors and 3,000 small craft, handled by 17,000 men. Her navy was much the largest of any nation in the world. The republic possessed numerous colonies in the Grecian seas, including Candia, Cyprus, and Rhodes together with the entire Dalmatian Coast on the opposite side of the Adriatic. At one time she successfully resisted, single handed, an alliance of all Naples, aided by Hungary. She extended her island possessions to

and nearly to Milan on the west. In these days she occcupied the ame relative commercial and naval and carried her head equally high and haughty. She waged

FIERCE WARFARE WITH THE TURKS for three centuries and repeatedly 30,000 Italian troops, the first three through the heart of the city, in the destroyed their fleets. In 1571 the miles of the line south of the lake; form of a letter S for a length of Venetian fleet were mainly instruand Louis Napoleon, with 110,000 3 miles, to the head of the harbor mental in gaining the great naval French, extended the line nine or in front of St. Mark, the winged li- battle of Lehanto over the Turks. ten miles farther south. The Austriaus, commanded by their young one, and the Palace of the Doges. It was the Trafalgar of that century, and from the blow which Venice Emperor, faced them with 150,000 of the Chicago River between Mad- that day inflicted on the Mahometans troops and 400 pieces of artillery. The murderous combat began at five a. m. of June 24, 1859. At last, sides with tall, stately, massive she repeatedly defeated the Turks at sea, they never afterwards repeatedly defeated the Turks at sea, they never afterwards repeatedly defeated the Turks are picture, representing respectively the toxicating principle of which does not develop until two days after important the continues for three days are picture, representing respectively the toxicating principle of which does not develop until two days after important the continues for three days are picture, representing respectively the toxicating principle of which does not develop until two days after important the continues for three days are picture, representing respectively the toxicating principle of which does not develop until two days after important the continues for three days are picture, representing respectively the toxicating principle of which does not develop until two days after important the continues for three days are picture, representing respectively the toxicating principle of which does not develop until two days after important the continues for three days are picture, representing respectively the toxicating principle of which does not develop until two days after important three days are picture, representing respectively the toxicating principle of which does not develop until two days after important three days are picture, representing respectively the days are picture, representing re about four p. m., by a supreme ef. structures, mostly of marble. Many on the sea. As often as they would build a fleet the Venetians attacked of Solferino, cut the Austrian army Some of the palaces have handsomer and destroyed it. But she was deexteriors than any buildings in the clining in prosperity and strength. ers and 40 guns. The Austians then Garden City; and, from the stri- The discoveries of new ocean-routes retreated behind the Adige River, under shelter of the guns of the great fortress of Verona, where the lieve that the Chicago architects | Interest of new ocean-routes to the Indies and China transferred her rich overland commerce to the lieve that the Chicago architects | Portuguese, Dutch and British, French were afraid to attack them; copied their finest blocks from these and her wealth and power gradual Louis Napoleon hurredly and un-SUBSIDED AND PASSED AWAY, and she ceased to occupy a promi-

were wrestled from her, one after the other, and in the Italian Peninsula she was driven back between names of each old palace or grand the angle formed between the Alps, the Mincio and the Po. The Doge and the Senate opposed the principles of the French Revolution and refused to form an alliance with France. Irritated thereat Bonaparte invaded and captured Venice deosed the Doge and suppressed the senate, and by the peace of Compo Tormio, Venice ceased to be a nation, and was ceded to Austria as a province, and with a short intermission during Napoleon's reign as Em-peror, it remained in the hands of the Austrians until 1866, when the Pruresided for a long time, and give one sians delivered it from their yoke, a sketch of his career in Venuce, de- and gave it to Italy, where it natur-

FULL OF DRAMATIC INTEREST. and poets have never failed to find a fund of plot, incident, and character there. Its unique situation and hing is dreamlike, and unlike any-THE GONDOLA

takes the place of horses, horse-railroads, dummies, carts, trucks, landaus hotels have greatly improved, though she has grasped at different times will exhibit masses of thick clouds rolling along their sides, while the snow-clad peaks, glistening in the sun, rear their heads high above them; and below them, down to the plain, the steep slopes will be covered with verdure and dotted with farm-houses. On some parts of the cry ran through the ranks, "forward, gan to rebuild their habitations, and of Mars or Apollo. As they handle their oars standing erect, with a long graceful, swinging motion of the body, they look the very poetry of motion. I never tire watching them. By the light of the moon, as they glided noiselessly into obscurity and faded away in the distance, their attitudes and motions produced an effect indescribably beautiful and weird-like.

The focus of interest in Venice is

water's edge are two great granite saint of the city. Around three fronts of the large square, and one of the other, stand splendid commercial palaces, with arcaded side walls and filled with a hundred shops and cafes, their entire frontage being not less than 2,000 feet. Thousands of pigeons, which are sacred birds, flutter and chatter about this square, and over and around the buildings thereof. On moonlight nights, such as those during my visit, the military band plays in the grand plaza in front of St Mark's, and thousands of citizens and strangers fill the square, listening to the music while they sip their wines and coffee, or eat their ices and cake. And, around the other angle of the square other thousands watch the serenading fleet of gondolas glide by decorated and iluminated with manycolored Chinese anterns,-the vovagers singing and playing opera-airs, while the beams of the moon cast a pale, gleaming light over the scene, and the gasjets of the lamps on shore reflect sparkling and pearl-like rays upon the water. Nowhere else in the world than in Venice, can such a natural phenomena be witnessed.

I know not how to describe

the third greatest of Italian churches ranking next after St. Peter's at Rome, and the Milan Cathedral in beauty and costliness, but exceeding both in age by some centuries. It resembles no other church upon other Italian States, from Genoa to earth, but appears to be a mingling of several styles of architecture,— Byzantine, Saracenic, Gothic and Ravenna and Bologna, on the south Italian. There is a redundance and confusion of pillars and columns, of recesses and chapels, of mosaics and gildings. Five great domes surmportance and rank that Great mount the edifice, -one in the mid-Britain now does among the nations, dle and one on each side, according to the four points of the compass. which, to the eye, gives rows of three domes from whatever point the observer stands. They are covered inside with ecclesiastical pictures, painted on a canopy of golden mosaic. On the facade or front of the church, over the four entrances, are deep, arched recesses, or niches, 25 or 35 feet in width and height; on the golden face of each is a mosaic picture, representing respectively the Descent from the Cross, the Descent not develop until two days after imwith painting's. The whole struc- lignant headache and rheumatism. ture it seems to me, was intended to The large company finally arose afrepresent not only the Christian ter a cheerful association of three faith and its modes of worship, but hours and separated with the usual Heaven itself as imagined by the builders 800 or 900 years ago. church is supposed to contain the ashes of St. Mark the Evangelist. In the year 828 the Doge had the precious relic removed from Alexandria, in Egypt, or in plainer English, stolen from there. When received in Venice it became necessary to erect a great church for their reception which was immediately commenced and resulted in the production of "San Marco." The architects were undoubtedly Greeks from Constantinople, and the artists must at least have studied in the same school of

art. Taken altogether it is a most remarkable structure. In attempting to describe Venice, there is such a wilderness of subjects claiming attention that one becomes bewildered where to begin or leave off, what to tell about or what to omit. A volume might be filled desand peculiarities, and several volumes would not contain a record of its past history and glorious actions.

VENICE IS NOT ACTUALLY DEAD, as ancient Rome is. It has no ruins gives so prompt and keen a pleasure to exhibit, albeit the whole city to its possessor. When it belongs to seems in a ruinous condition. Ven- a woman in a happy home, where she ice may be likened in its present estate, to an old man who was once a darling, stalwart, athlete, and who daily work for him to an unseen still remains the outline and mien of Father and Helper, it matters little his former magnificent manhood; but whether the home be rich or poor. his feeble step and senile looks show Her happiness is founded on a rock. the great ravages which time has This girl went into a home, where

the flees are quite numerous and power and position. active; and the police system is excellent and defend the stranger matic story into a tedious sermon. against imposition. Three line of But what is the end of it after steamers ply between its harbor and list what are the wages which toforeign and Italian ports. One of them, touching at Alexandria, Egypt, steams through the Suez a thief and a Magdalen, and the Canal to the Indies; and it is con- stolen jewels in her hand. We nected with Italy and other Euro- have no intention to join in the hue every part of the city wears a moul-dering, neglected, unrepaired aspect. Sin, the score at the last foots up the A decaying appearance attached to everything. All the houses look as if they were built at the same time.

A common flower particle aspect. Sai, the score at the last same.—N. Y. Tribune. and that some several centuries off. The structures that are not of mar-

ing charms, but who, in spite of the ravages of time, misfortune and sorrow is still wondrous beautiful in looks and fascinating in mind and nanner. Even in her decay she still holds the sceptre as the "Queen of the Adriatic.'

CHINESE JUBILES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The opening of the new Chinese

l'heater, on Jackson street, was cel-

brated by a banquet, given under

the auspices of eminent heathen in-

terested in this very laudable historic enterprise, at the Chinese restaurant on the corner of Jackson street and Washington Alley, known as the Choy Yan Fow. The illustrious Dr. Li-po-tir officiated as master of ceremonies, and among the guests were something less than a score of promi-nent Christian gentlemen. The feast was very elaborately laid out, and included over a dozen courses and viands, beyond enumeration. All the national dishes of China were laid before the guests, exquisitely prepared and some procured at great expense. There was the delicious bird-nest soup, salads of shark's fins, strangled pigeons, sun-dried sardines, pummelled devil-fish served with milk and molasses, pig's brains fricaseed with garlic and buzzard's ripe, sewer squirrels dripped with achine oil, the imperial bow-wow larded with duck's heads and fungus, chicken crops in batter, scrambled crockodile eggs, goat's pluck, and a hundred other dainty viands found nowhere else than on the boards of the Mongol nobility. Of all other dishes the delicious Mut Chin Tong was particularly relished by the Christian guests, and a bountiful supply was entirely consumed before the close of the feast. The Mut Chin Tong; as explained by Dr. Li-po-tai, is a conglomerate dish, the basis being a ground nut which is the principal food of the great babboon of Borneo and the are family of the Indies in general. The pict erence to the guests illustrated the remarkable faculty of adaptation possessed by some species of the human race and demonstrated the accuracy of an important principal of the theory of evolution. After the board had been cleared there was a happy exchange of sentiment and rapartee, and conviviality reigned supreme. The genial Fang Pung flowed in profusion. It is a preparation distilled from mildewed rice, impregnated with verdigris, the in-The tragedy performed at the heater in the evening, founded on some historic event that occurred several thousand years before the remotest period of Masonie chronology.

San Francisco Bulletin.

THE WAGES OF SIN. Not many years ago a clergyman

of one of the strictest of sects in a

daughter, a girl of unusual beauty and charm of manner. Much of the story tells itself in these facts. The child was no doubt carefully taught and tenderly loved. Father and mother gave her to the Lord; mother and father, too, as the wisest fathers and mothers will do, were secretly cribing churches, pictures, palaces, future fairer than that before a woman, young and good and beautiful. There is no scepter with rule so absolute and sure as rosy-tinted cheek wrought.

The annexation to Italy has greatly benefitted Venice; it has relieved the inhabitants from the inhabitant from the inhabita the inhabitants from a condition or how she fell, is not worth the closely bordering on slow starvation. | telling now, even if any know. It is amphibious nature, its conquest and Free trade with the whole Peninsula enough to say that, with the teachcommerce, its dark conspiracies and darker judicial murders, lift its history out of the prosaic commonplace of other nations, and make it a melodrama and tragedy. As one writer remarks, "Shylock still darkens the Diette, with his frozens the land. remarks, "Shylock still darkens the Riatto with his frown; the lordly Othello yet stalks across the plazza of St. Marks; and every veil that flutters in the breeze shrouds the roguish eyes of a Jessica." Everything is dreamlike, and unlike any other and increasing market. also find an increasing market. Europe, and finally, having cozened thing is dreamlike, and unlike anything ever seen before. The palaces rising from the waters, seem like things of fairy-land. There is no noise, no danger, no dust, no bustle of business, no horses or carriages.

THE GONDOLA

also find an increasing market. Twice or thrice as many strangers wisit Venice now as when under the despotic yoke of Austria, and they stay much longer and spend their money more freely than formerly. The little passages called streets, between the carried and dramatic as ever fell from the carried and dramatic as every fell from tween the canals are kept clean and pen of a French novelist; her beauty free from beggars and thieves; the has made itself felt in many courtries

We have no wish to dull the dra-

over a plate of butter and covered